AASLD-AMH-CASL WEBINAR: COVID-19 AND THE LIVER IN NORTH AMERICA: IMPACT OF CONTRASTING HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

Joint Webinar







Agenda

- Welcome and Presenter Introductions
- COVID-19 in Canada
- COVID-19 in Mexico
- U.S. Public Health Response to COVID-19
- Q&A and Panel Discussion

Jordan Feld, MD, MPH

Kelly W. Burak, MD, FRCPC, MSc(Epid)

Laura Cisneros, MD

Brett E. Fortune, MD, MSc

Moderators and Presenters

Joint Webinar

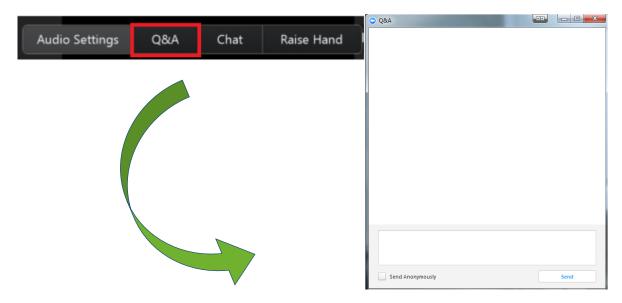






Webinar Q&A

• Submit your questions anytime during the webinar in the Q&A box at the top or bottom of your screen.



Questions will be answered at the end of the presentations.





Webinar Moderator



Jordan Feld, MD, MPH

Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Toronto Toronto, Ontario, CANADA

President, Canadian Association for the Study of the Liver







Webinar Moderator



Ignacio Aiza, MD

Director Clinic for Liver Diseases Hospital Angeles Lomas Mexico City, MEXICO

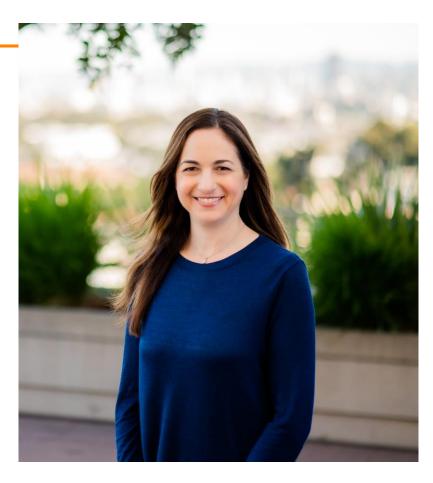
Director International Relations AMH







Webinar Moderator



Jennifer Price, MD, PhD

Associate Professor
Department of Medicine and
Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
University of California, San Francisco (UCSF)
Director of the UCSF Viral Hepatitis Center
San Francisco, CA, USA







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Welcome and Presenter Introductions

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U.S. Public Health Response to COVID-19

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Kelly W. Burak, MD, FRCPC, MSc(Epid)

Professor, Medicine and Oncology Associate Dean, Continuing Medical Education & Professional Development

Co-Lead, Physician Learning Program Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary Calgary, Alberta, CANADA







Webinar Presenter



Laura Cisneros, MD

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President of the Mexican Association for the Study of the Liver







Webinar Presenter



Brett E. Fortune, MD, MSc

Associate Professor of Medicine Center for Liver Disease and Transplantation Weill Cornell Medicine New York Presbyterian Hospital New York, New York, USA







Poll Question

Please let us know where you are watching from, what type setting do you most often work and what your primary role is

Joint Webinar







COVID-19 in Canada

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Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

- Faculty: Kelly Burak
- Relationships with financial interests:
 - Grants/Research Support: none
 - Speakers Bureau/Honoraria: none
 - Consulting Fees: none
 - Patents: none
 - Other: Employee of University of Calgary

NATIONAL*POST

How an Edmonton curling tournament became a hotspot for the COVID-19 outbreak in Canada

BY TYLER DAWSON ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED: MAR 27, 2020







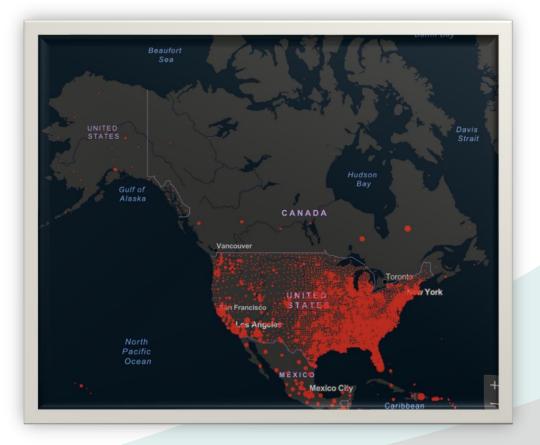
How do we compare?



31,920,652 Cases 977,311 Deaths

Country	Surface Area (M km²)	World Rank	Population (M)	World Rank
Canada	9.98	2	37.4	39
USA	9.53	4	329.1	3
Mexico	1.96	13	127.6	10

Country	COVID-19 Cases	World Rank	COVID-19 Deaths	World Rank
Canada	149,939	26	9,294	20
USA	6,935,414	1	201,920	1
Mexico	710,049	7	73,258	4



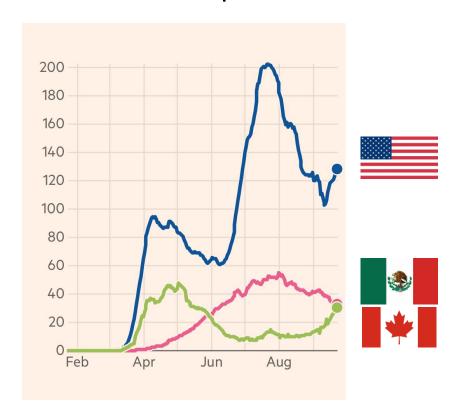




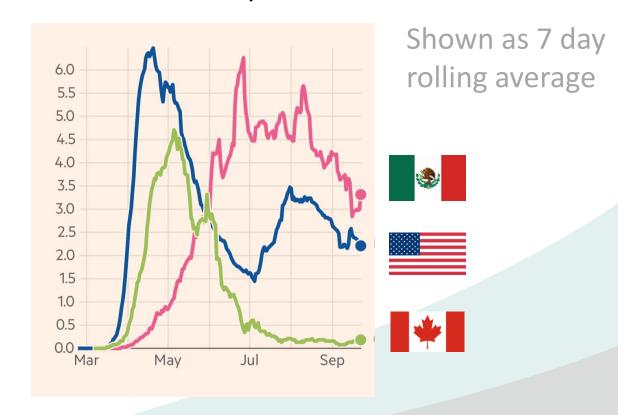
How do we compare?

FINANCIAL TIMES

COVID-19 cases per million



COVID-19 deaths per million

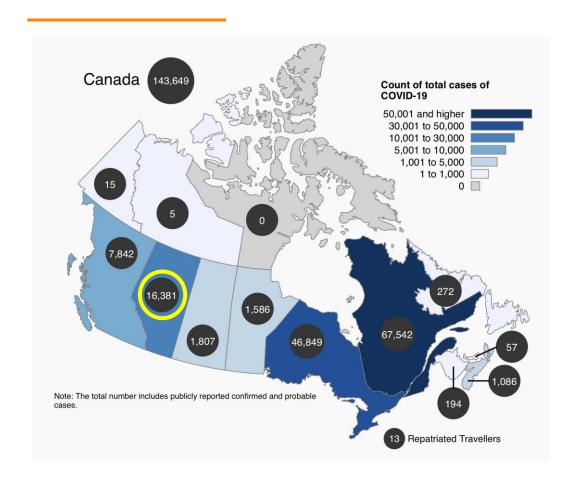


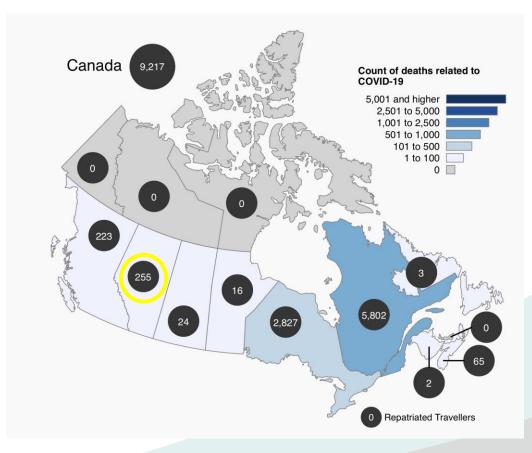






COVID-19 Cases and Deaths in Canada



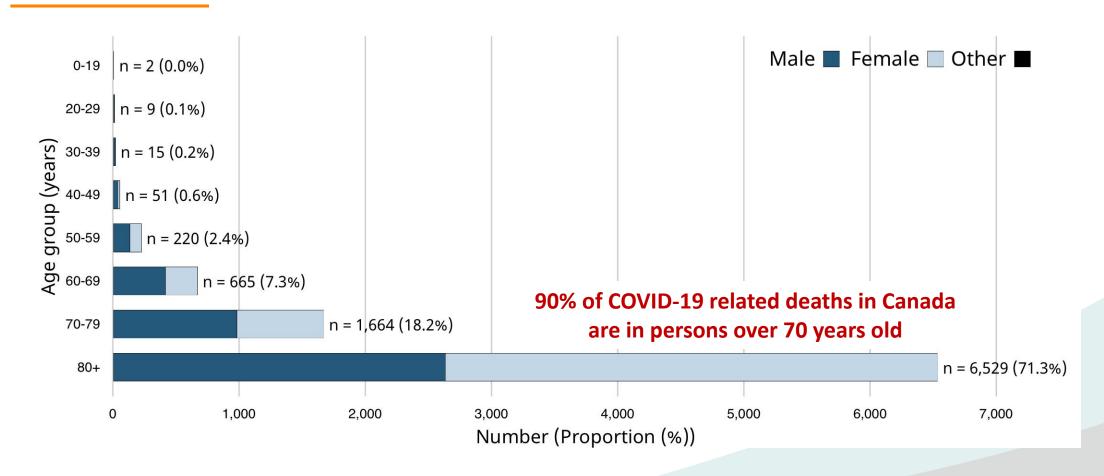








COVID-19 Deaths in Canada by Age

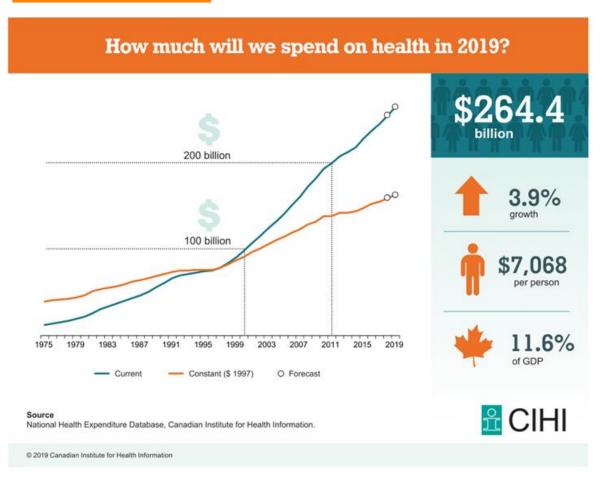


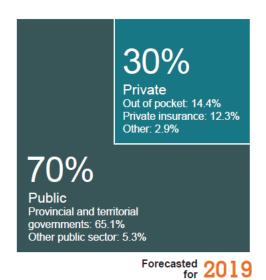






Healthcare Spending in Canada



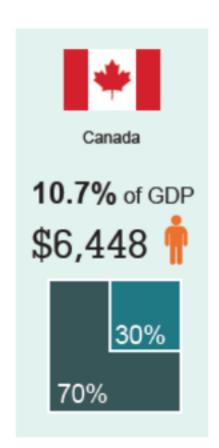


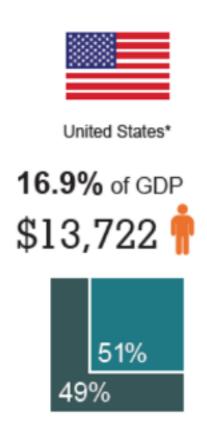


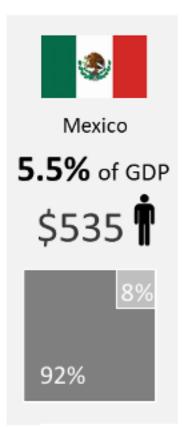




How do we compare?







Healthcare Spending in 2018

Data for Mexico obtained from https://www.statista.com/statistics/









Calgary fashion brands celebrate Canada's top female medical officers with T-shirts







https://www.theglobeandmail.com/life/style/article-covid-couture-calgary-fashion-brands-feature-medical-chiefs-on-t/#c-image-0







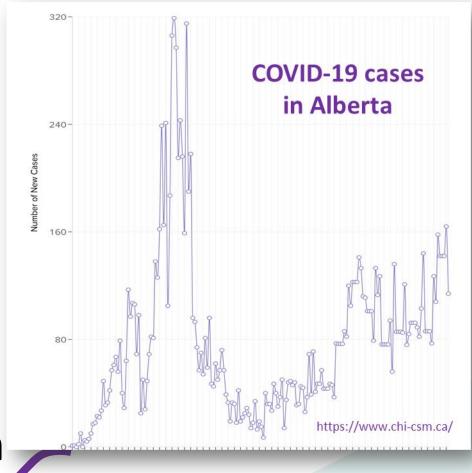
Alberta Health Services

Flatten the curve Mar 18 – delay / postpone surgery (LDLT) & procedures (endo)

Mar 31 – no face-to-face visits for non-urgent ambulatory care

Increase capacity

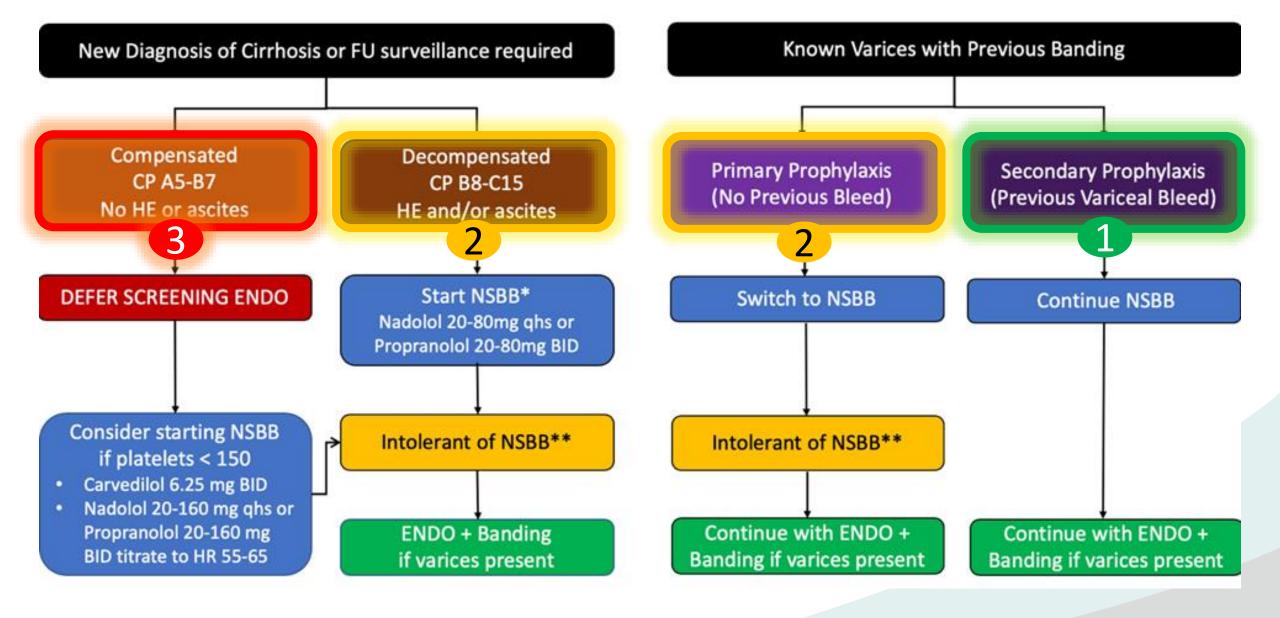
Safely reopen



May 11, 2020 phased relaunch of ambulatory care services, including GI endo





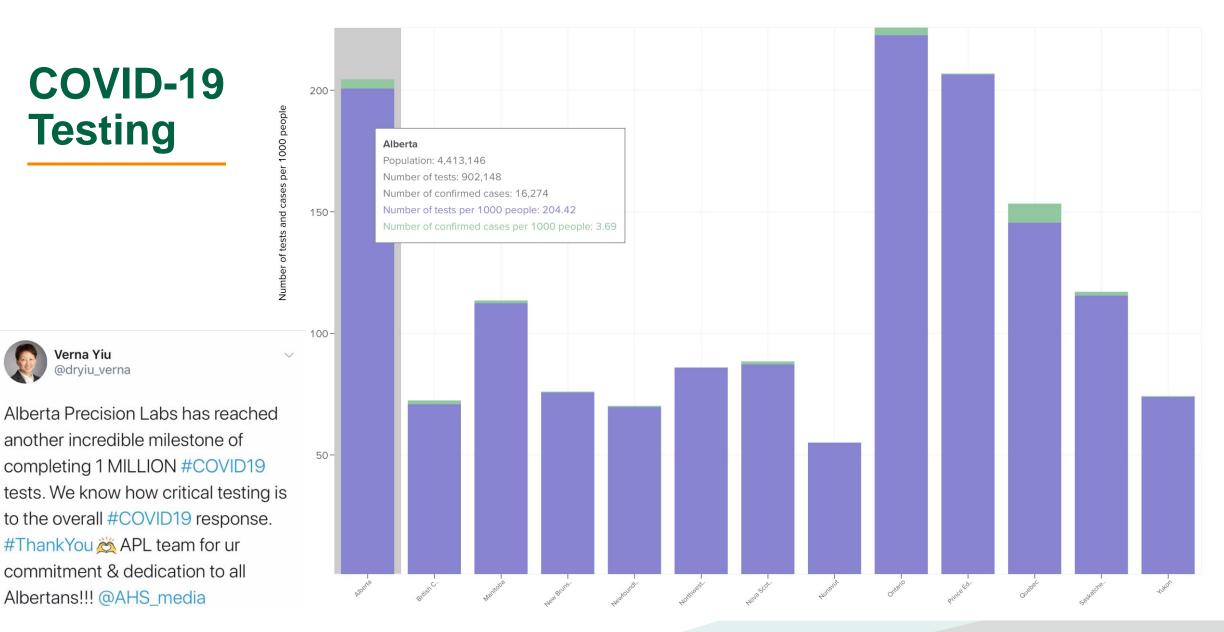






COVID-19 **Testing**

Verna Yiu @dryiu_verna







Albertans!!! @AHS_media







Inside the slaughterhouse

North America's largest single coronavirus outbreak started at this Alberta meat-packing plant. Take a look within.







They came to Canada as essential workers. Hundreds were infected with the coronavirus on the job

By Paula Newton, CNN

Updated 3:53 PM EDT, Tue June 16, 2020







Second Wave



"Other Second Wave" due to

- Deferred care & ↓ screening
- ↓ mental health & ↑ addictions
- Economic loss
- Burnout amongst HCWs







Conclusions

- Canada has faired relatively well during pandemic
 - Strong public health system
 - Access to testing and contact tracing
- COVID-19 has unmasked issues
 - Long-term care of elderly, vulnerable populations (low SEC, immigrants)
 - Slow to open → How will we deal with back log of deferred care?
 How will we sustain our publicly funded healthcare?









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COVID-19 and the Liver in North America: Impact of Contrasting Health Care Systems

Laura Cisneros MD President of AMH



Joint Webinar







Conflict of Interest Disclosure

- Relationships with financial interests:
 - Grants/Research Support: none
 - Speakers Bureau: Gilead, Bristol, Abbvie, Roche, Bayer
 - Consulting Fees: none
 - Patents: none



Epidemiology of COVID-19 in México

• Total Contagions : 700,580

• Confirmed active cases : 29,423

• Deaths : 73,697

• Suspected cases : 81,597

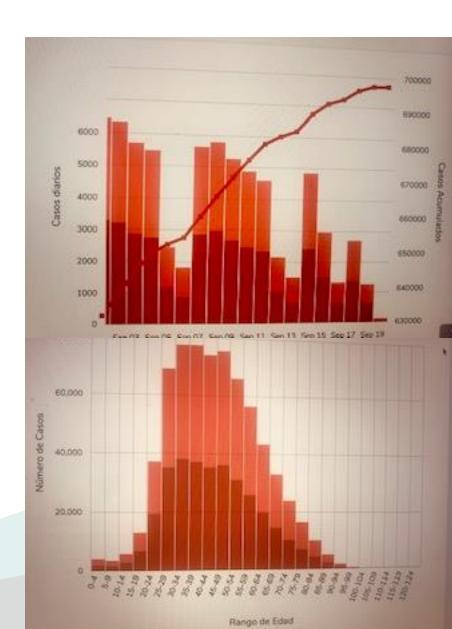
• Hospitalized : 24.37%

• Ambulatory : 75.63%

• Women : 47.93 %

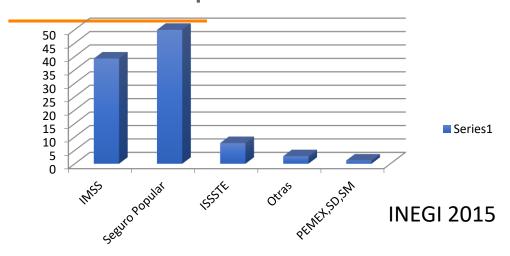
• Men : 52.07%





Mexican Health Care System

Public Hospitals :



IMSS (39.9%)

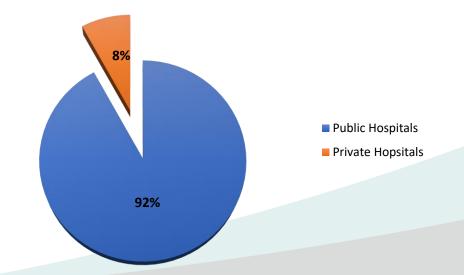
SSA: INNCMSZ,INER,INSABI

ISSSTE (7.7%)

PEMEX (1.2%)

SEDENA(1%)

Private Hospitals:











Control Policies

- Use of obligatory face mask everywhere
- Continue hand washing. Use of hand sanitizing gel
- Taking people's temperature at every point of entry with infrared thermometer
- Keeping safe distance of 1.5 mts
- Increase in the detection using more diagnostic tests
- Diagnosis with PCR test oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal samples and isolation of postive cases
- Re-inforce of the monitoring systems
- Potentializing primary care services to improve the detection, prevention and monitoring
- Reduction of concentration of people through the restrictions in the nocturnal events. Closing time limits.
- Implementing contact tracing





Control Policies

We do not have

CONTACT TRACING PROGRAM





Public Policies for the Containment of COVID-19

The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker

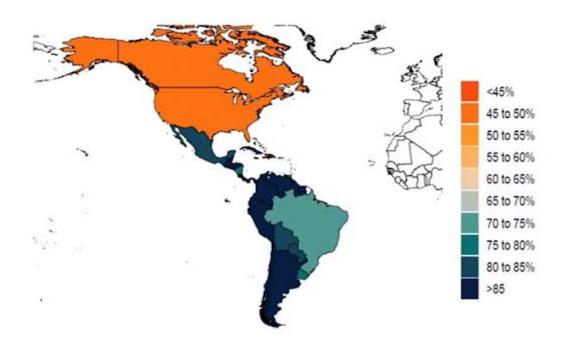
- 1.School Closures
- 2.Labor environmental suspension
- 3. Public event cancelation
- 4. Public transport suspension
- 5.Informative campaign development
- 6.Interstate travel restrictions
- 7.International travel control
- 8. Mandatory staying home
- 9. Restrictions to the size of group gathering

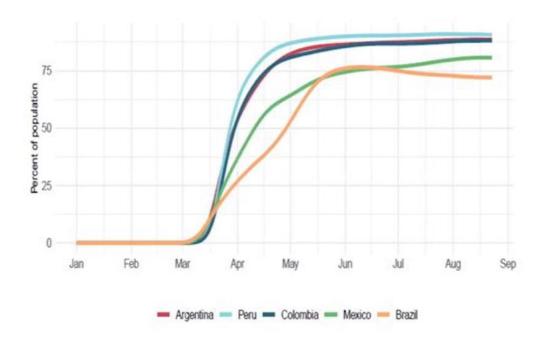




Proportion of the population reporting always wearing a mask when leaving home on August 24 2020

10





Mask data source: Premise; Facebook Global symptom survey (This research is based on survey results from University of Maryland Social Data Science Center); Kalser Family Foundation; YouGov COVID-19 Behaviour Tracker survey

Source: IHME, University of Washington, 2020. Available from https://covid19.healthdata.org







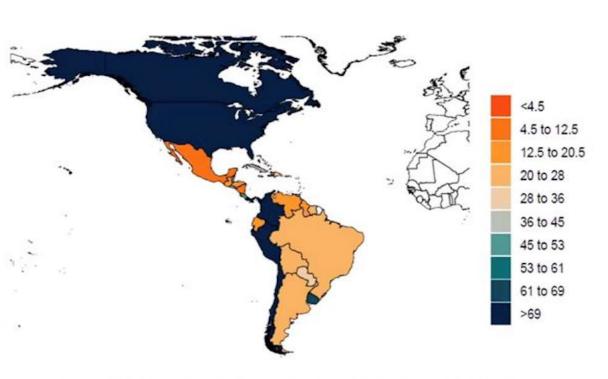
Diagnostic Test

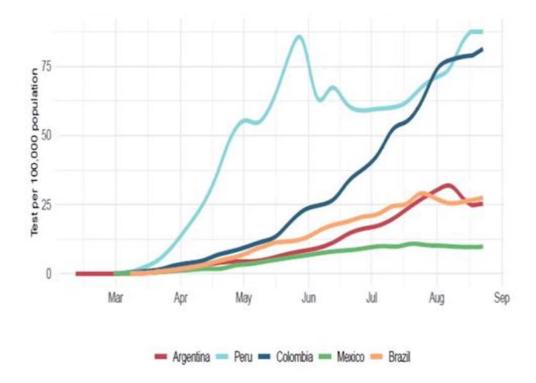






COVID-19 diagnostic tests per 100,000 people on August 20 2020





Source: IHME, University of Washington, 2020. Available from https://covid19.healthdata.org





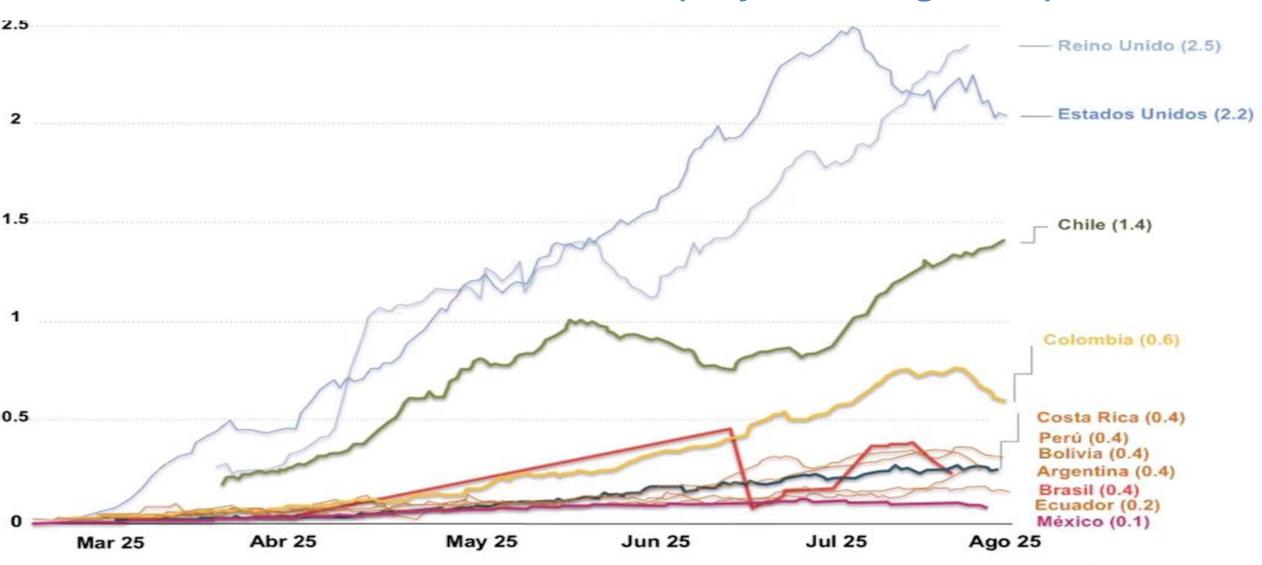






Rate: Tests/1000 Inhabitants

Source: Our World in Data (May 11 to August 25)

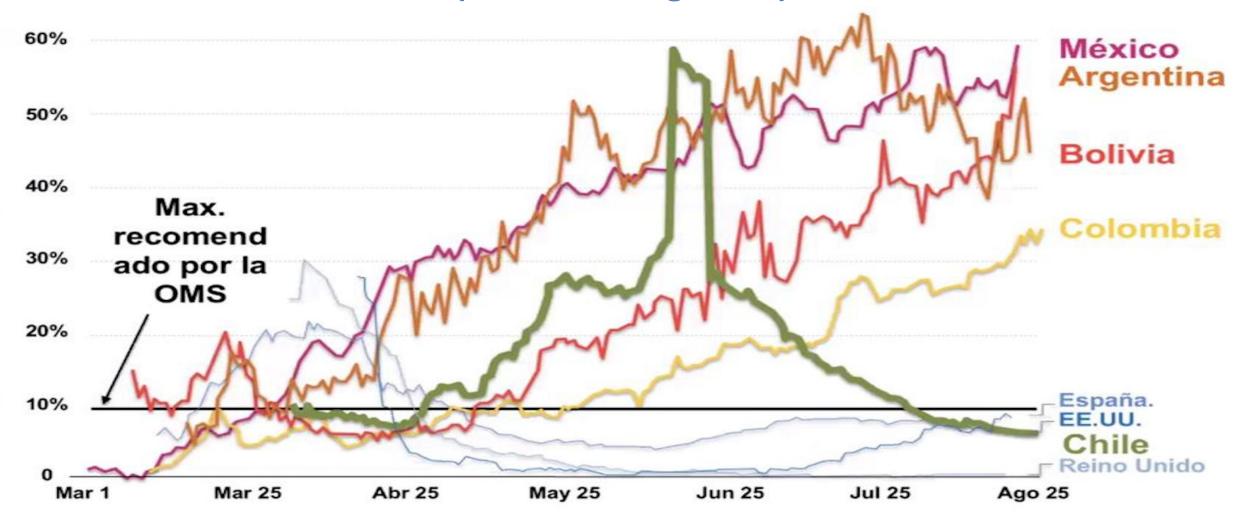


Fuente: Estimaciones propias con base en datos de Our World in Data

% of Positive Cases per Diagnostic Tests Done

Source: Our World Data

(March 14-August 25)



Fuente: Estimaciones propias con base en datos de Our World in Data.

Nota: Las comparaciones de datos de las pruebas entre países se ven afectadas por las diferencias en la forma en que se informan los datos. Los datos diarios se interpolan para los países que no reportan datos de pruebas a diario. Los detalles se pueden encontrar en la página Testing Dataset.

Diagnostic Tests

- IMSS: Primary care → suspicious patient → work leave / 14 days.
 The tests are done in 25% of the patients mainly in hospitalized cases
- SSA: 2000 tests/day using the Berlin Protocol that WHO recommended If the patient needs any hospitalization for any cause they need a PCR Diagnostic test COVID -19: Nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal sample
- Private Hospitals: All admitted patients tested and submitted to Thorax CT Scan.





Treatment





Eight Categories Ordinary Scale

- Triage
- Risk Classification (points)
 - 1 : not hospitalized, no limitation of activities
 - 2 : not hospitalized, limitation of activities, home oxigen requirements or both
 - 3 : hospitalized, not requiring supplemental oxygen.SOC
 - 4 : hospitalized, not requiring supplemental oxygen.but requeriments of ongoing medical care, low risk ,depends on associated morbility
 - 5 : hospitalized requieres any supplementary O2 : (<15 lt > 15 lts)
 - 6 : hospitalized requieres not invasive ventilation or high flow oxygen device
 - 7 : hospitalized,receiving invasive mechanical ventilation or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)
 - 8 : death



Treatment of Hospitalized Patients

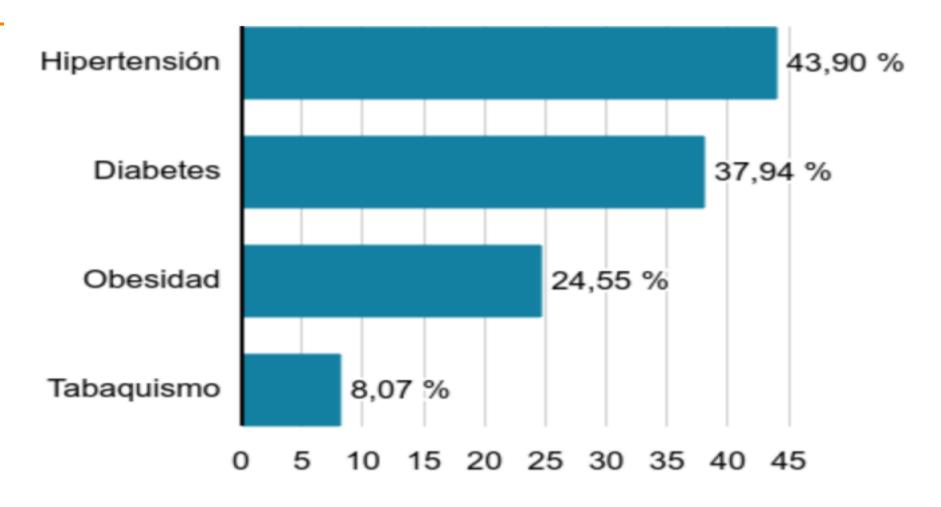
IMSS	SSA	ISSSTE	PEMEX	SEDENA	PRIVADO
n =181,258	n = 313,182	n =24,731	n = 7661	n =3594	n = 17740 (1300)
	Hidroxicloroquine	Vermeptina	Tocilizumab (at beginning)	Tocillzumab	Bariticinib
Dexamethasone		MPN Dexamethasone Prednisone	Dexamethasone (optional)	Dexamethason e	Dexamethasone
	Enoxaparin			Enoxaparin	
Azitromicine	Azitromicine	Azitromicine	Azitromicine	Azitromicine	Ceftriaxone
	Ceftriaxone		Carbapenem	Carbapenem in UTI	Cefetazoline
		Kaletra (Ritonavir + Lopinavir)			Kaletra(Ritonavir+ Lopinavir + RBV)
Convalescent plasma		Vit D			Convalescent plasma
		Vitantenol +Fluticasona			

Mortality Rate





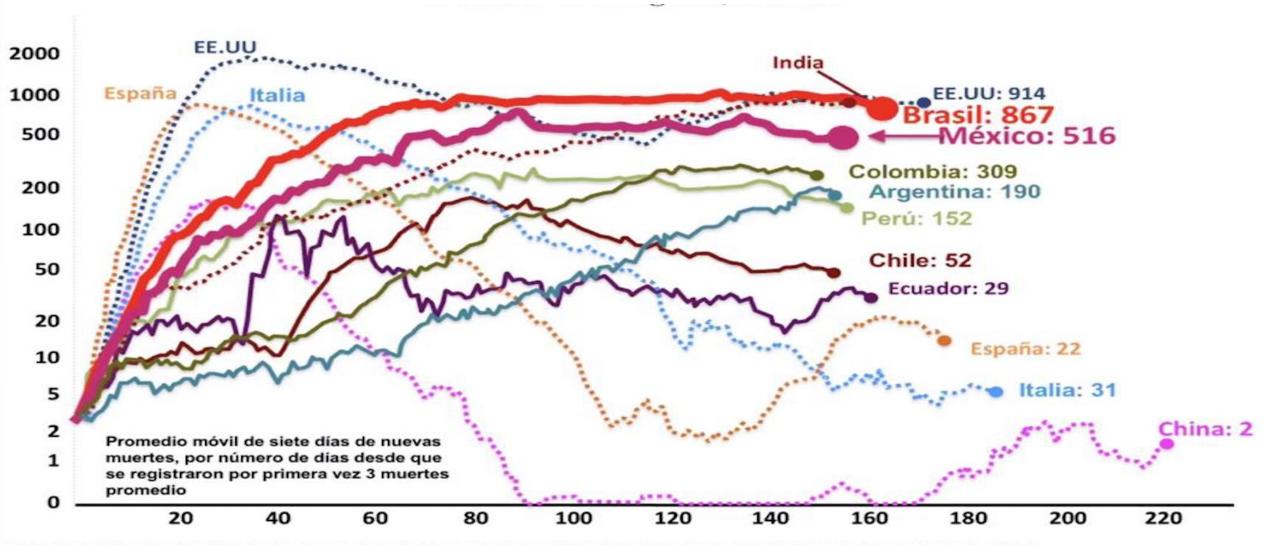
Deaths for Covid-19 in Mexico, Comorbidities Related % until August 10, 2020







Daily Deaths in Patients Diagnosed with COVID-19 Source: Financial Times August 30

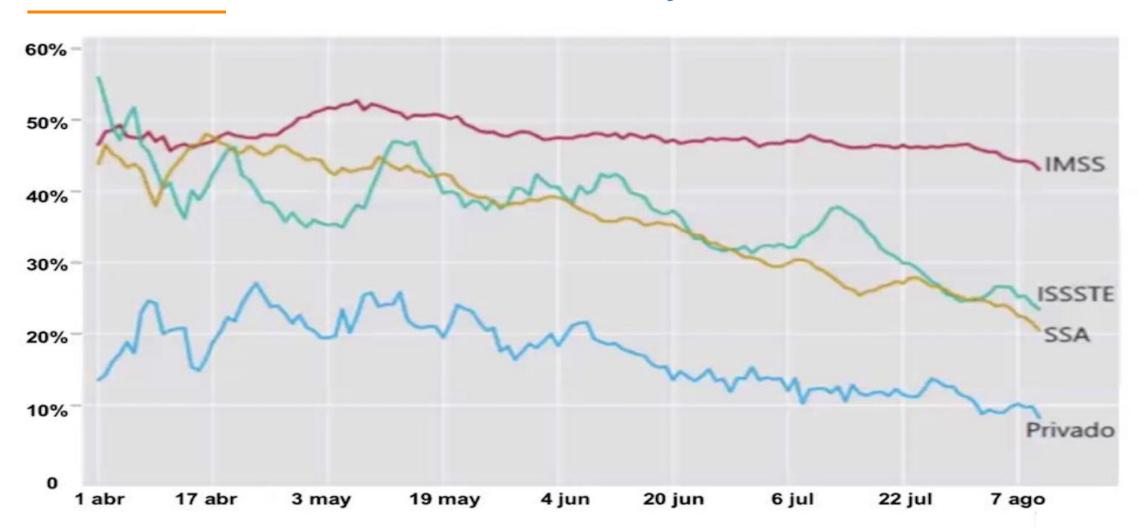


% COVID-19 Deaths vs % World Population

	Población		Muertes	
	%	Rank	%	Rank
China	18.5%	1	0.6%	28
India	17.7%	2	7.7%	3
US	4.2%	3	21.6%	1
Indonesia	3.5%	4	0.9%	19
Pakistan	2.8%	5	0.7%	23
Brazil	2.7%	6	14.3%	2
Nigeria	2.6%	7	0.1%	48
Bangladesh	2.1%	8	0.5%	29
Russia	1.9%	9	2.0%	12
Mexico	1.7%	10	7.6%	4
Colombia	0.7%	28	2.3%	11
Argentina	0.6%	31	1.0%	18
Perú	0.4%	42	3.4%	9
Chile	0.2%	61	1.3%	14
Ecuador	0.2%	65	0.8%	21
Las Américas	13%		55	
LA	8%		33	

Fuente: Estimaciones propias con base en datos de Our World

% of Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients Who Died Source: Sanchez Talanquer Per Date and Attention by Institution



Disparities in Liver Health Exacerbated by the COVID-19 Pandemic

• Delay in the <u>Diagnosis</u>: Increase the number of test Telemedicine

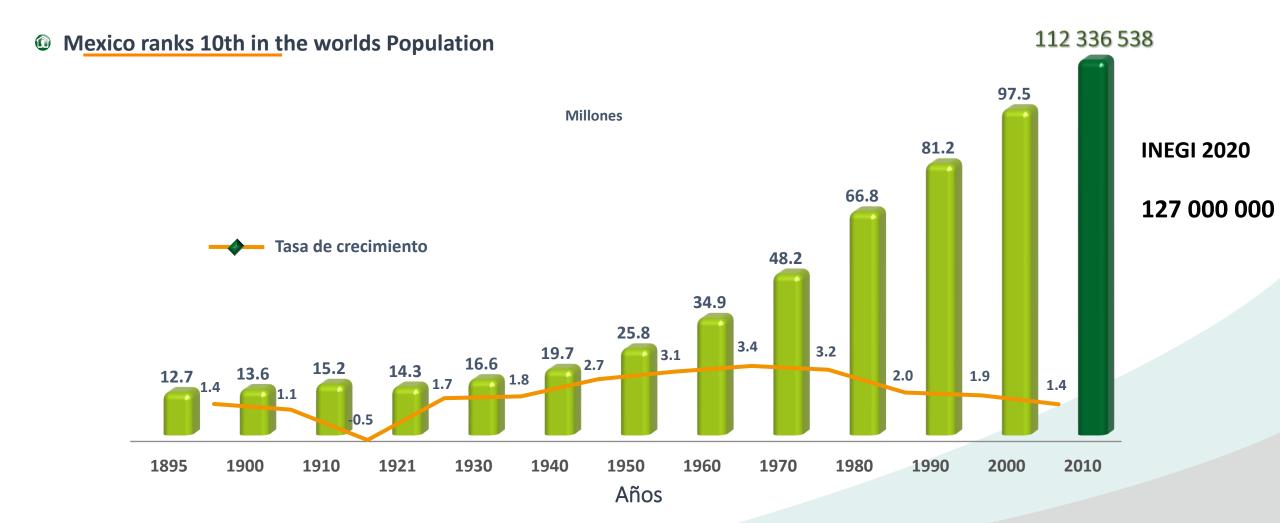
Decrease Access : Flexibility in resource allocation

Delay or Lack of <u>Treatment</u>





Total Population and Annual Growth Rate 1895-2020









Percentage of the Population Who Reside in Urban, Rural and Remote Areas in LA

	Total population	Remote areas (±50 people/mile²)	Rural areas (#999 people/mile³)	Urban areas (a 1000 people/mile²)
Argentina	43 497 320	26%	57%	43%
Bahamas	358 604	17%	35%	65%
Bolivia	11218101	32%	76%	24%
Brazil	201388560	15%	54%	46%
Chile	17911492	17%	53%	47%
Colombia	52641020	6%	55%	45%
Costa Rica	5232714	4%	51%	49%
Dominican Republic	10136578	0%	56%	44%
Ecuador	15935410	5%	49%	51%
Guatemala	16328786	2%	60%	40%
French Guiana	254.892	40%	100%	0%
Guyana	748 499	46%	100%	0%
Honduras	8700943	4%	60%	40%
Haiti	10214702	0%	56%	44%
Mexico	119173456	6%	51%	49%
Nicaragua	/ 215 555	676	00%	32%
Panama	3451344	12%	79%	21%
Peru	31874954	14%	60%	40%
Puerto Rico	4389532	0%	38%	62%
Paraguay	7772998	16%	53%	47%
El Salvador	7 979 201	0%	37%	63%
Latin America	576 424 661	12%	55%	45%
Canada	34 417 676	14%	45%	55%
Great Britain	60 565 220	2%	44%	56%
USA	321 195 904	11%	45%	55%

The percentage of the population living in remote areas (arbitrarily defined as \$50 people/mile*), rural areas (defined according to the US Census Bureau* as \$999 people/mile*), and urban areas (defined according to the US Census Bureau* as \$1000 people/mile*) was determined for different Latin American countries using data predicted for 2015 from the Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center, a division of NASA. The population density was converted from arc min (a unit of angular measurement equal to 1/60th of a degree) to miles, assuming that 1 arc min equals roughly 1-16 miles. At sea level, 1 arc min along the equator equals roughly 1 nautical mile (1 nautical mile 1-16 miles).





Percentage of the Population Who Reside in Urban, Rural and Remote Areas in Mexico

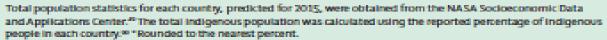
	Total Population	Remote Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Mexico	119,173,456	6%	51%	49%





Indigenous Population in Latin America

	Total population	Indigenous population	Percent of population classified as indigenous*
Bolivia	10 290 003	7305 902	71%
Guatemala	14099032	9305361	66%
Peru	29 549 517	13888273	47%
Ecuador	15 223 680	6544660	43%
Belize	327719	62693	19%
Honduras	8296693	1243674	15%
Mexico	114975406	16 085 059	14%
Chile	17 067 369	1365390	8%
El Salvador	6090 646	425736	7%
Suriname	560157	33.777	6%
Guyana	741 908	44514	6%
Panama	3510 045	210602	6%
Nicaragua	5727707	285813	5%
French Guiana	N/A	N/A	476
Paraguay	6541591	196248	3%
Trinidad and Tobago	1226383	24773	2%
Colombia	45 239 079	904782	2%
Venezuela	28047 938	560 959	2%
Jamaica	2889187	57784	2%
Puerto Rico	3998905	79978	2%
Dominica	73126	1462	2%
Barbados	287733	3194	1%
Guadalupe	N/A	N/A	1%
Martinique	N/A	N/A	1%
Bahamas	316182	3162	1%
Argentina	42192494	417 706	1%
Costa Rica	4636348	45 436	1%
Brazil	205716890	411 434	0%
Uruguay	3316328	995	0%
Total for Latin America	580743730	59509367	10%









Indigenous Population in Latin America

\mathbf{N}/\mathbf{I}	exi	
IVI	CAI	

Total Population		Percent of Population Classified as Indigenous
114,975,406	16,085,059	14%





COVID-19 and the Liver

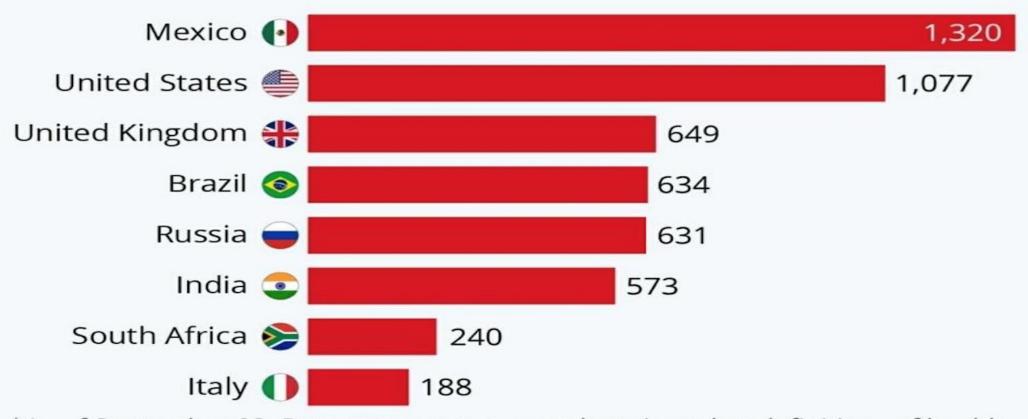
- Hospital San José Tec Salud Monterrey N.L.
- n=1300 COVID-19 patients from March to September 2020
- 122 patients with abnormal liver function test
- Underlying chronic liver diseases: 31 (2.38%)
- Hepatic dysfunction with normal liver enzymes when admitted:
 91 (9.4%)
- 112 patients increase of ALT and AST or AP after use of Lopinavir/Ritonavir/Baricitinib (DILI)
- Hepatic dysfunction can occur in severe cases and were associated with fatal outcome





Where Most Health Workers Have Died From Covid-19

Countries with the highest number of health worker deaths from Covid-19*



^{*}As of September 03. Data represents a snapshot given that definitions of health workers and Covid-19 deaths vary between countries.

Source: Amnesty International

Liver Transplant and COVID -19

• CENATRA issued Recommendations to the National Donation and Transplant Subsystem to temporarily suspend organ and tissue donation and transplant programs at the national level, with the exception of this measure to carry out transplants in case of national emergency on March 1

Reactivation of transplant program in August 14

 Until September 7, 2020 a cumulative of 42 transplant recipients' deaths for COVID-19 confirmed

• Confirmed cases : 164 in liver transplant recipients : 10

• Suspected cases : 21

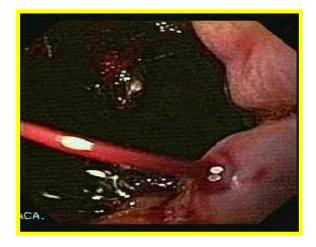
• Negative cases : 28

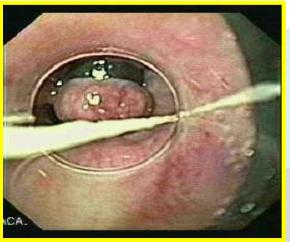




Digestive Endoscopy and COVID -19

- Suspension of activities in Endoscopy Centers
- Only emergency endoscopies
- Since March 14,2020 to July 2020
- Currently the reactivation has taken place step by step







Conclusions

- The differences among three health care systems are abysmal
- We have made exceptional efforts with the resources available to us



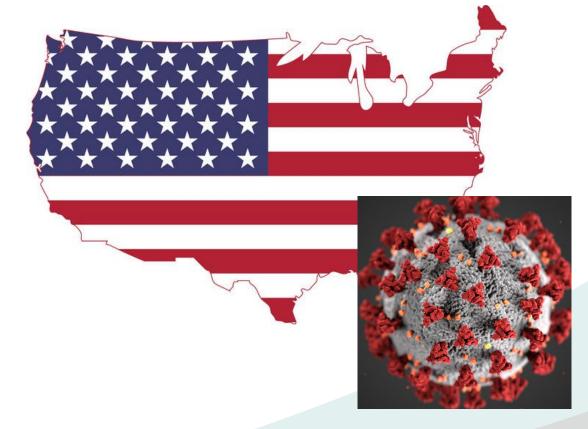




The U.S. Public Health Response to COVID-19

Brett E. Fortune, MD, MSc

Associate Professor of Medicine
Center for Liver Disease and Transplantation
Weill Cornell Medicine
New York Presbyterian Hospital











Disclosures

I have no conflicts or financial disclosures for this presentation



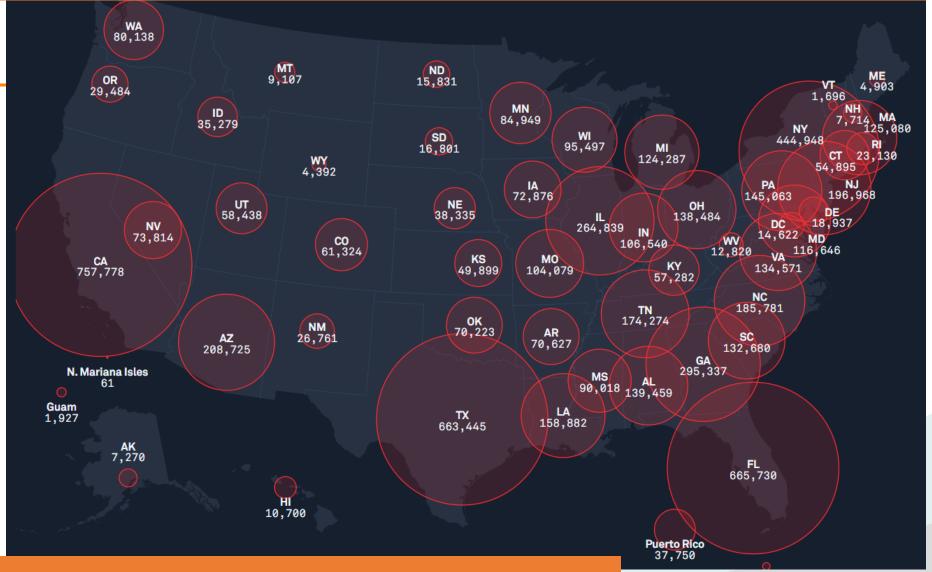






Nearly 7 million CASES

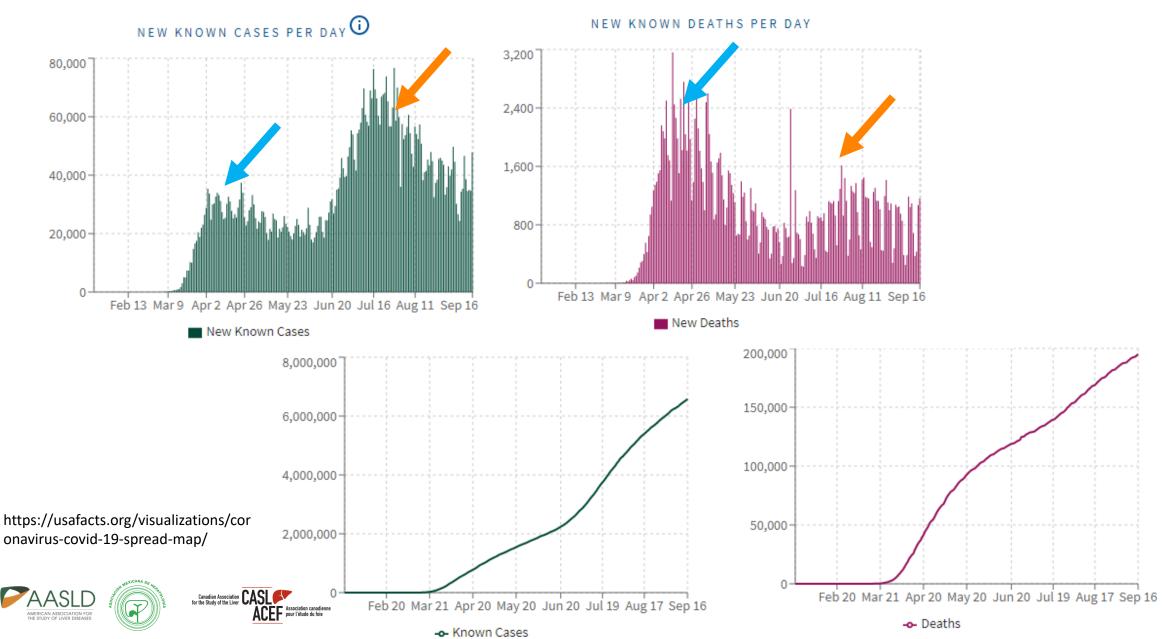
Nearly 200,000 DEATHS



Most Cases and Deaths in the World

https://www.pbs.org/newshour/features/coronavirus/us/

Rate of National Burden from COVID-19

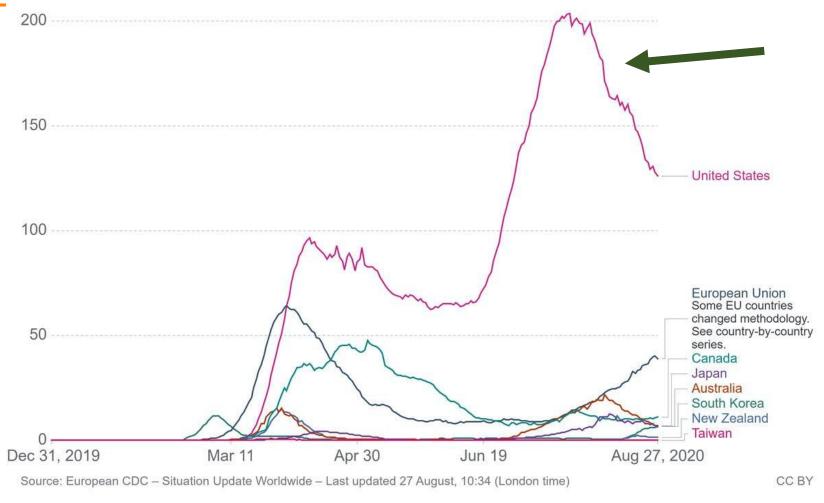


U.S. Compared to Other Countries

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people



Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.







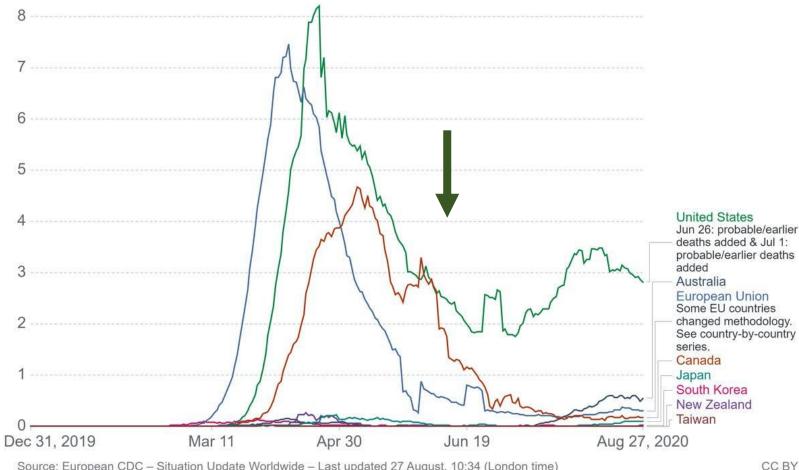


U.S. Compared to Other Countries

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people



Shown is the rolling 7-day average. Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.







Federal and State Response to COVID-19

National State of Emergency Declared – <u>March 13, 2020</u> from <u>White House</u> March 11, 2020 – WHO declared pandemic

All states under Emergency order by March 16, 2020

- > State officials given emergency powers
 - Activate state emergency personnel and funds
 - Families First Coronavirus Response Act, March 18 2020 (\$192b)
 - ❖ CARES Act, April 2020 (\$1.8t)
 - Support the needs of local governments
 - Protect consumers against price gouging
 - Adjust regulations to maximize access to health care - CMS

Nearly 3 Trillion Dollars spent for COVID-19 relief in the U.S.

- **➤** Efforts to "Flatten the Curve" <u>State</u> regulations
 - Mandatory face mask use in public
 - Social distancing measures:
 - mandatory stay at home orders
 - closures of non-essential businesses
 - bans on large gatherings, limits on bars, restaurants and other public places
 - school closures
 - Travel advisories, mandated COVID testing





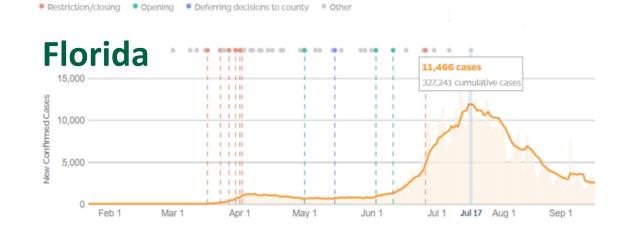


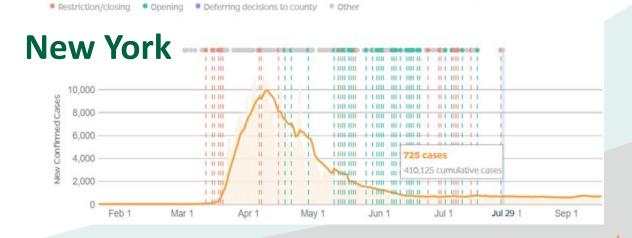


COVID Case Burden – State Variation













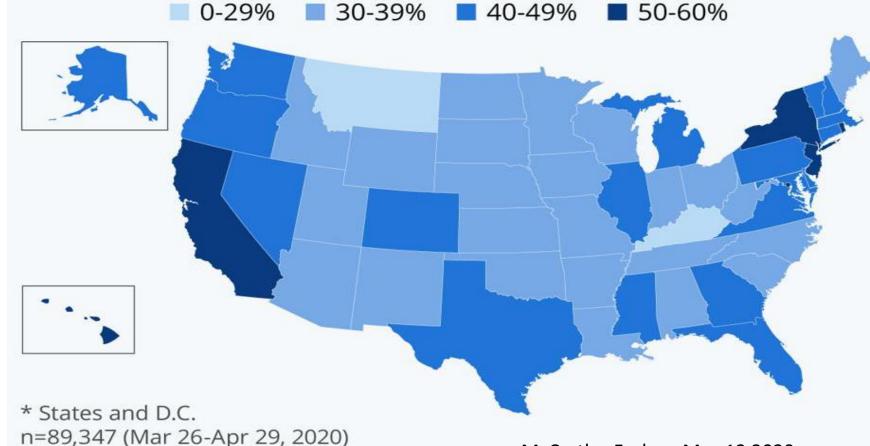


Significant variation in public acceptance and adherence

Rapid relaxation on restrictions during reopening phases

The States Most & Least Likely To Wear Face Masks

Share of the public who have worn a face mask in public over the past two weeks*







Source: YouGov

Healthcare Policies

- Expansion in hospital financial protection
- Surge in telemedicine utilization
 - Waivers of CMS restrictions and HIPAA
 - Allow more tech platforms and increase access
- Increased funds to rural care centers
- Supplying high demand on viral testing, PPE, and medical equipment
 - ~ 2-4 week deficit during initial surge













Shifts in Healthcare Delivery – Initial Surge

Initial Phase (Inpatient focus):

- Closure of all nonemergent/nonessential procedures or surgeries
 - Expansion of inpatient bed capacity
 - Mobile ICUs
 - Expansion of healthcare workforce
 - Early medical and nursing school graduation
 - Voluntary HC workers from low caseload states
 - Redeployment

Second phase (Ambulatory focus):

- Convert nonessential ambulatory care into telemedicine
- Gradual reopening of ORs and procedure units, standardized test protocols

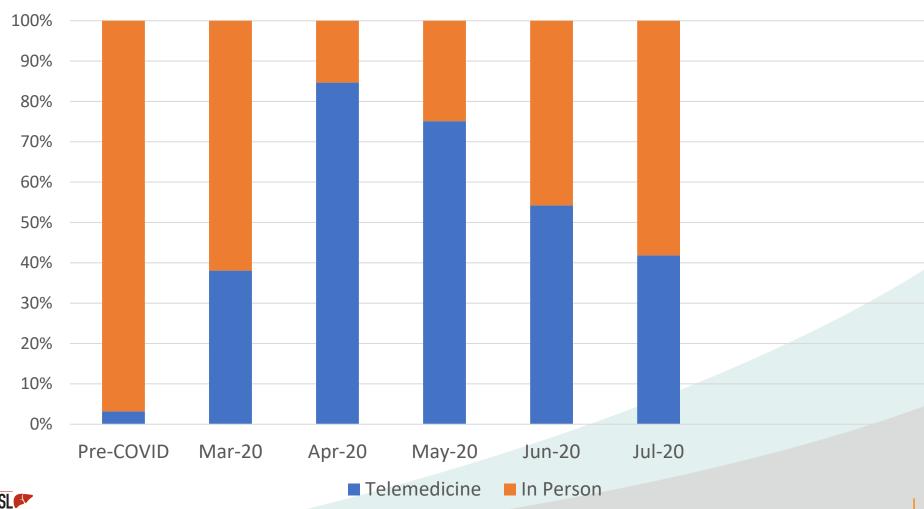






NYC Telehealth Experience

Monthly AVG by Encounter Types







Ongoing Barriers in the U.S.

- Universal access to COVID testing
- Public acceptance of social distancing, face masks during reopening phases
- Overall preparation for potential "second COVID wave" as well as consequences from deferred medical care
 - Vaccination plan when available
 - DON'T FORGET influenza
 - Address disparities in vulnerable populations



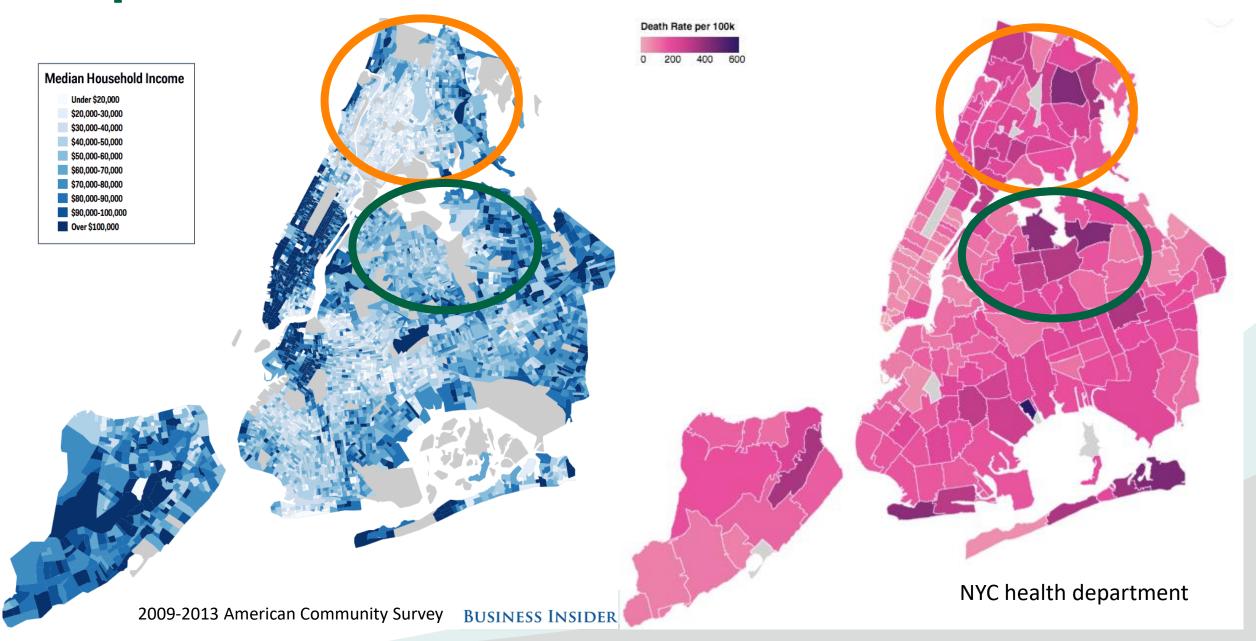








Disparities in COVID Outcomes - NYC

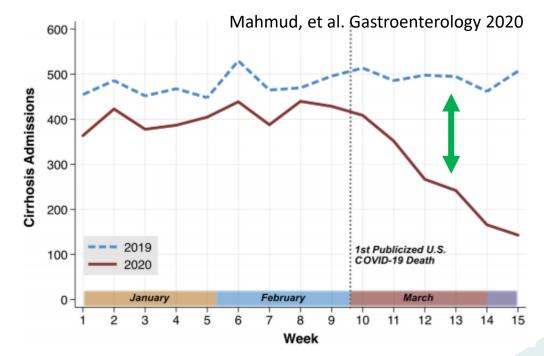


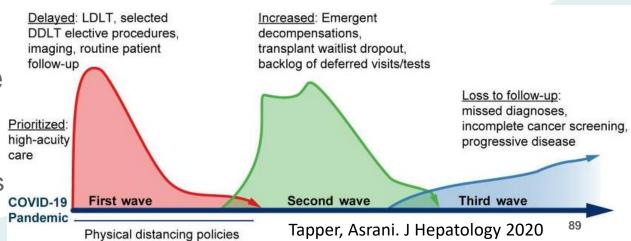
Ongoing Issues for Patients with Liver Disease

- Impact of ongoing public fear
 - Education and reassurance VS. unknown truth on exposure risk
 - Delays in routine testing, screening procedures, and treatment
 - Wave of severe decompensation and Cancer
 - Impact of mental health and substance abuse
- Acceptance of health systems to use virtual care for patients with liver disease
 - Hybrid model for both in-person and virtual care
 - Adjust infrastructure and care delivery models

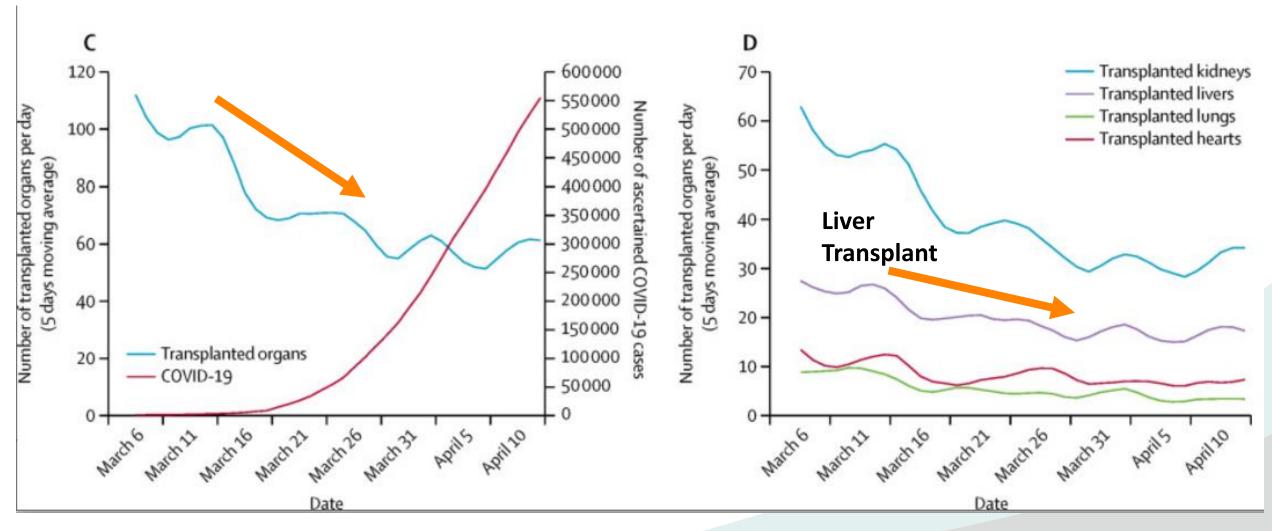








Organ Transplantation During COVID19 Pandemic









Next Directions...

- Further expansion in medical insurance coverage
 - Telehealth and preventive health programs
- National education efforts
 - Address community disparities using federal, state and local officials to provide a single message
- Continued financial support for health systems and the public
 - Preparation plans for second surge equipment, PPE, workforce demands
- Vaccination programs (including influenza)
- For patients with Liver Disease, adapt care models to ensure appropriate screening, treatment, plus transplant access









Poll Question

Please let us know what percentage of your practice is CURRENTLY virtual and what percentage of your practice you would like to continue virtually post-pandemic.

Joint Webinar







Panel Discussion

Please submit your questions to the Q&A Chat now.





